

The Railroad.

The Committee appointed at Union C. H. request that all the Stockholders in the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company meet at Spartanburg C. H., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE SPARTAN CONTAINS—

The announcement of James L. Orr as a candidate for re-election to Congress. The announcement of J. G. Gaffney as a candidate for a seat in the Legislature.

THE FRUIT COMMITTEE.

The proceedings of the Executive Committee of the District Agricultural Society will be found in this paper, and attention is invited thereto.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER CARROLL.

Alexander Carroll, esq., assistant editor of the Charleston Courier, died in that city on the evening of the 22d instant, in the 38th year of his age.

GEN. ANTHONY FOSTER.

Formerly of this District, has addressed a circular to the people of Panola county, Mississippi, proposing to lead a company of fifty for Kansas.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

It will be seen, from the list of Committees appointed by the Executive Committee, and which we publish in extenso in this issue, that our Agricultural Society designs holding its Annual Fair on the last day of next month.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The Black Republican majority in Congress, by insisting upon what is called the Kansas proviso, (that is, a proviso that no part of the appropriations for Kansas should be disbursed till the prosecutions for political offences are quashed) finally defeated the Army appropriation bill.

PERIODICALS.

From Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York, the American republishers, we are in receipt of the Edinburgh Review, the Westminster Review, and Blackwood's Magazine for July.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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Gov. Adams.—Our Spartanburg exchanges express the opinion that the politics of Gov. Adams will not suit that latitude. We presume Gov. Adams is the man to speak his mind, whether his opinions are such as will tickle the fancy of the locality or not.

We dislike carrying criticism upon chance paragraphs of contemporaries, and excuse allusion to the above from the Mirror only because that journal is so prone (unintentionally, no doubt) to distort arguments, and find unworthy motives for sentiments entertained or uttered by others.

Spartanburg found no special objection to Gov. Adams because his political views differed from hers. We are all as real simon-pure State rights men as his excellency or the Mirror, and equally ready to prove the assertion at the proper time.

We can as easily be beaten in getting up words that never arise in anything. This game of crying wolf—wolf, when no wolf is near, has been played out. The people and the world understand the trick, and cease to feel alarm at its repetition.

But Governor Adams' views did not suit our people for other reasons: He opposes those reforms in the administration of local government which the public judgment demands. The election of Electors, the reduction of extravagant largesses to the South Carolina College, and kindred measures, are held to be proper subjects of popular discussion.

He thinks not, and assumes to school the people on their opinions. These are the grounds on which his views are said to be unsuited to the people of Spartanburg, and not because of his State rights principles. Our people did not offend their peculiar political notions upon his excellency.

They extended him a cordial hospitality. He was their Governor—he is a gentleman, and the utmost effort was made to manifest respect for the first and esteem for the second. When, however, as a public man, he interfered with the inalienable rights of the people to form their own opinions and to give them effect, untrammelled by those in authority, as his exponent we condemned the practice which has grown up among reviewing officers of lecturing the people on questions they are quite competent to decide for themselves.

In again reverting to this subject we have ample excuse, in the flag of the patriotism of our people made by the Newberry Mirror, on whose shoulders (and a few others) one would be led to infer Southern honor and its vindication alone repose.

The Black Republican majority in Congress, by insisting upon what is called the Kansas proviso, (that is, a proviso that no part of the appropriations for Kansas should be disbursed till the prosecutions for political offences are quashed) finally defeated the Army appropriation bill.

The session terminated at 12 o'clock on the 15th, according to previous order, and a motion to suspend the rules of the House, with a view to prolong the session for a few hours, was lost for want of a two-thirds vote, though it had a large majority.

There was no objection to prolonging the session, and a two-thirds vote was given to the bill, which is now in the hands of the President. It is a sufficient guarantee that it will be filled with a variety of practical thoughts and suggestions connected with agriculture. Besides this interesting feature, there will be an exhibition of domestic animals of every description—specimens of manual art, of horticulture, and other products, too various and diversified to mention.

All know that the object of this Association is to inspire our farmers with a zeal and inspiration in the science of agriculture—to amend practical systems of farming now in existence, and to elevate and improve the culture of our soil.

Will not our friends, then, assemble on that day, and unite with the society in their laudable efforts?

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THE EXAMINER. This is a weekly paper, edited and published in Columbia, by Wm. B. Johnston, at \$3 per annum. The Examiner is now in its second volume, and enjoys a large and increasing patronage. And why should it not? Purely Southern in sentiment, moral in its tendencies, faithful in its teachings, it appeals to friends of the South. It is pre-eminently a family paper—not that it is a mere hash of wishy-washy stories, romances with love and romance—small fees, small hands, painting lips like split cherries, eyes of liquid blue, and brows arched like the rainbow; but narratives of stirring interest, drawn from original and other sources; poetry, criticism, history, science, anecdote, and stern every-day occurrences. These elements, with the judicious editorials of the editor, render the Examiner one of the most readable papers in the South.

Besides the general and local interest now attaching to this capital sheet, the prize stories are in course of publication. In the three last numbers we had the commencement and completion of the \$50 prize story, written by Dr. O. B. MYERS, of Newberry. This will be followed by others of no less interest. It is the purpose of the editor to use exertion to develop home literature and illustrate home scenes and incidents, and we commend The Examiner to cordial support.

It must be remembered that cheapness does not always insure excellence. A Northern publication may look better to the eye, and yet contain less valuable mental food, if it be not infused with Northern virtue to sap our social structure. It is marvellous that the anti-Northern sentiment is so strong, politically speaking, that we are ready for a fighting issue whenever presented, and yet we give vitality to the literature of that section, when it teems with insidious or open assaults upon that social element which we regard as inseparably interwoven with our civilization and essential to our peace and happiness.

Let South Carolina, at least, set a better example, and by a full-handed support of the Examiner, show that she will not desert her friends to give aid and comfort to her enemies.

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CORRESPONDENCE OF CAROLINA SPARTAN. COLUMBIA, AUGUST 25, 1856. Messrs. Editors: The news from Kansas is highly interesting and important. The freesoilers have overrun a portion of the Territory, and by their superior numbers have gained temporarily the ascendancy over the pro-slavery party. If the telegraphic dispatches be correct, the company of emigrants from Chester and Darlington, which left our city a few weeks ago, under command of Major Wilkes, has been attacked by a large force and compelled to retreat. Black Republicanism is triumphant in Kansas, and traitors and rebels now boldly resist only the South, but the General Government. The issue is upon us. Let us meet it like men—like Carolinians. The spirit which animated our forefathers in the perilous days of '76 yet inspires their descendants. Those of our brethren who now contend against the Northern horde must be strengthened and sustained. And if we be true to ourselves—to the State whose children we are—to the South—and to the Constitution of the Republic, the traitors who are now triumphant will meet their doom and Kansas will be a slave State.

In the halls of Congress, too, Black Republicanism has gained a victory. The extra session called by President Pierce for the purpose of passing the Army appropriation bill has been but a scene of confusion and disorder. The Black Republicans in the House succeeded in passing said bills with the proviso that the U. S. Army be not used in executing those laws of the Territory, made by the last (pro-slavery) Legislature. The Senate defeated the proviso, refused to concur, and here the matter rests. Would that we had such a President as Jackson to quell these rebellions against the Government and the constitutional rights of the South. The future is dark and gloomy, and we fear for the safety of the Union.

The weather yet continues warm, although the mornings and evenings are cool and pleasant. We would willingly exchange situations with you, as we hear that winter clothing is comfortable in Spartanburg just now.

The election for Tax Collector on Monday last resulted in the choice of Capen Henry, the incumbent, by a majority of 103 votes over E. S. Percival, Esq. the next highest candidate. Two other gentlemen ran, but were "distanced." The vote polled was rather large, and as usual the city was divided the result. The election for Representatives in October next may possess some interest, as six candidates are in the field, and only four are to be elected. The chief question before the people is whether the act permitting the Railroad bridge over the Congaree shall be repealed, so that the bridge may not interfere with steamboat navigation as it now does. All the candidates favor the repeal of said act, or an alteration making it the duty of the Railroad Company to erect a draw-bridge. The Steamboat Company is warmly supported by our merchants, and application will probably be made at the next session of the Legislature for an appropriation sufficient to pay for removing obstructions in the Congaree between Granby and Columbia, so that steamboats may run up here.

Columbia is gradually improving in appearance, and always beautiful, will in a few years be the loveliest city in the Union. Sidney Park presents quite a contrast to Main street, so hot and dusty, and a walk down Bladensburg street in the evening is really refreshing.

The new reservoirs to supply the city with water are progressing rapidly. When we are furnished a sufficient quantity of the "copious fluid" will be furnished to our citizens, who, judging from the quantity of it they use, are remarkably clean.

An engine on the Greenville Railroad, on Thursday, ran over and crushed the head of Mr. George Shegry, a mechanic of this city. A letter left at his dwelling house informed the determination of the deceased to commit suicide. He accordingly placed his head on the rail, and thus accomplished his purpose.

Last evening, the Rev. Mr. Gamewell delivered an address in the Washington Street Methodist Church, before the Young Men's Christian Association. It was, we hear, a plain practical discourse, well suited to the occasion.

We are disposed to "come down" on you, Messrs. Editors, for your opposition to the College, and the large (3) State appropriation to it. It is a matter of surprise and astonishment to many that such a strong opposition to that institution should be found in Spartanburg—a district always distinguished for the intelligence of its people. We were not fully satisfied that all the opponents of the College would consent, or cease to be diminished in the least, the annual State appropriations, and that the agitation of the question will soon cease, we would give those editorial kindnesses a rap for inditing and recopying one or two anti-College articles.

Yours truly, GONGAREE.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Spartanburg Agricultural Society was held on Monday last.

A resolution was passed requiring that the members of the Society be requested to pay in their subscriptions without delay.

The following gentlemen were appointed Committees to decide upon the merits of and award premiums to the different animals and articles that will be exhibited at the Annual Fair.

FIELD CROPS—Maj. Jno. Strobel, David Anderson, Henry Dodd.

SWINE—J. N. Evans, Jno. C. Oeland, C. P. Woodruff, J. B. Tolson.

HORSES—Jno. D. Williams, Thos. O. P. Vernon, J. W. Wainright, D. B. S. James.

MILK—G. B. Foster, Daniel Strobel, L. C. Cannon, Govan Mills.

SHEEP—J. N. Evans, Jno. C. Oeland, C. P. Woodruff, J. B. Tolson.

SWINE—Wm. Walker, W. H. S. Bobo, A. W. Beving, J. W. Miller.

POLTERIES—A. T. Cavin, John Davis, C. C. Hester, C. B. H. Brown, J. B. Tolson.

DAIRY—T. Stobo Farrow, W. C. Kilgore, J. D. Wright.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD—R. M. Stokes, G. B. Fike, R. H. Reid, Edward W. Parker.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES—Gabriel Cannon, John Bomar, Jr., James Bivings, Sr., J. L. Hill, LOUIS' DEPARTMENT—Rev. Washington Baird, John Earle Bomar, John H. Evans, A. S. Douglass, J. W. Crook, J. S. Collins, O. P. Earle.

Inasmuch as the fruit season is rapidly passing away, and will not last till the Annual Fair, Simpson, Bobo, T. Stobo Farrow, T. O. P. Vernon, A. T. Cavin, J. B. Cleveland, and Jno. W. Carlisle were appointed an ad interim Committee on fruits, melons, &c., whose duty it shall be to meet and judge of all specimens of fruits, melons, &c., that may be offered for prizes, and report the best at the Annual Fair. SIMPSON BOBO, President.

T. STOBO FARROW, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.—The vote of the State for Governor, as far as heard from, stands thus—Bragg, 50,088; Gilmer, 38,353—making Bragg's majority thus for 11,735. In the Legislature, the clear Democratic gain is 4 Senators and 16 Commons. In the last Legislature the Democrats had 12 majority in the Senate and 10 in the House, which will make their majority on joint ballot in the next 42.

The sugar crop of Louisiana this year is estimated as low as 100,000,000 pounds. In 1855 it was 500,000,000. The recent destructive storm, which swept the coast and portions of the interior, must still further reduce the yield.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CAROLINA SPARTAN. STAUNTON, VA., AUGUST 15, 1856. Messrs. Editors: It is so common for persons when away from home to communicate back to their journals respecting what they have seen or done, that I feel it rather an intrusion both on your journal and readers to have me communicate in this way. Nevertheless, it is by such like means our acquaintance of men and places is extended. I am induced to believe "old Virginia" may call up in the minds of many readers pleasant recollections. Many of the first families of South Carolina look back on Virginia as the home of their ancestors with a degree of veneration. This is my first visit to the Valley of Virginia, and I confess I have felt emotions here which, in intensity, have rarely, if ever, been surpassed in my travels.

From Gordonsville to this place, a distance of fifty-two miles, the traveller forgets his watch or that time is gliding away. At the foot of the Blue Ridge, the large engine is displaced, the train of passenger cars divided, and attached to small engines, or rather engines with low wheels. Up you go on a grade rising about 400 feet to the mile. On some of the heavier grades, you hear the engine puffing and blowing, which reminds one very much of a faithful beast of burr—heaving to bring his draft to the summit. When successful, a calm, as if to make ready for a renewal of effort. I assure you the thought that I was going to scale the heights of the Blue Ridge in a steam car did excite me. Nor were my expectations in excess. The scenery below—a valley extending as far as eye could view in length, and fifteen or twenty miles in width, varied by homesteads, fields spread wide, and woodland reserves, all conspired to make grander still the scene. At one moment you are entombed in tunnel darkness, and again the light and scenery burst upon you. The world, to you like a book, alternately opens and shuts. Scarcely a word is spoken by a passenger. All seem astounded, and even those who have repeatedly passed that way, told me that each repetition seemed to bring new scenes. Indeed it is impossible for the mind to comprehend, in analysis, all that passes so rapidly before it. The result is, admiration stands out in sublime wonder. The first tunnel we passed through was quite short, perhaps three to five hundred feet, nicely and securely walled with brick at each end. The next about twice as long. The track, in part, as now used, will be changed in a few months, to pass through the chief tunnel, which is seven-eighths of a mile long. About three hundred Irish laborers are now engaged in this tunnel, and are about three hundred feet divided in the centre of the tunnel. They are divided into three parcels, one hundred in each, and labor in alternation eight hours. Hence, at all times in the night or day the picks may be heard and the lights seen. These Irish laborers have built shanties, forming a little village, on the side of the mountain, which indeed presents a novel appearance. Each proprietor has his garden, well furnished with Irish potatoes, &c. In the cats, I was told they have grades, two to each end. The first cut or through, comes down from the top of the tunnel about half the depth of the whole. The laborers who work in this upper cut receive \$1.25 cents per day. The second and lower cut, is often wet, and more disagreeable, and those who work there receive \$1.50 cents per day. They are all Catholics, and have their priest come down from Staunton, to minister to them occasionally in spiritual matters. With some such system, and perseverance with the laborers on our Blue Ridge road, may we not hope for success? When on the summit, I turned me (the cars being at rest) to take a summary view of the whole, and must be permitted to say it was magnificently grand. The cost per mile of this road is estimated, I believe, at about fifty thousand dollars.

When I was told, that I should see, in a few minutes, the honestest of the honest Thomas Jefferson, my heart leaped. I have ever felt a venerable respect for that great and good man. True, he was not a Washington, neither was Washington a Jefferson. One has justly remarked, that Jefferson "was the apostle of liberty both politically and religiously."

I took my seat near a window, so that I could get a proper look-out. Before I came in view of that spot, so desirable to be seen, the princely mansion of Thomas Jefferson Randolph was pointed out by my friend informant. This Mr. Randolph is a grandson of him whose name he proudly bears, and a part of whose real estate he now enjoys. This is a model farm, bearing thousands of bushels of wheat and other grains. He is said to be a true exponent of him whom he represents, a noble specimen of Virginia's sons.

I arrived here on Wednesday, the 13th, about three o'clock, and found the Convention of American Teachers for deaf and dumb in session—it being the day on which we had appointed to meet. I regretted my delay on the cars preventing my presence at the organization. I immediately called a servant, who, with myself, commenced to remove the dust which had covered me in my travel, and in a short time was introduced to the Convention. My anticipations in favor of this Convention for pleasure and intellectual profit had been raised to a high degree by the reports of former meetings. And I am glad to say I have not been disappointed. The Hon. James H. Skinner, President of the Board of Visitors to the Virginia Institution for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, and son of Commodore Skinner, was in the Chair, and proved himself competent to the position. The deliberations of this body were conducted in a dignified manner, and very clearly showed the influence of strong exercise of the mind.

Perhaps before the publication of this I shall be in the embraces of my family and charge. And should you find nothing more profitable or interesting to print, I propose to send you a few more thoughts in the form of remembrances.

N. P. WALKER.

"Since writing the above, and during my stay in Staunton, the laborers in this tunnel opened an inlet or reservoir of water, which rushed out of the mountain with great force, carrying away mules, cars, and every thing before it, and continued to run during the night and part of the next day. It is supposed that this spring may save thousands of dollars to the State in excavation. Judging from the direction which the water came, it is supposed the opening extends nearly through the mountain.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR HEADSTUFFS.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday says: "There is much anxiety felt here among grain and flour dealers in regard to the probable demand for breadstuffs from France. Last year, when it was known that purchasers were making here on French account, our market rapidly improved until trade was deranged, and persons in the interior who were placing great reliance upon the upward movement, met with severe losses. We should regret any similar course of prices this year, for it could only lead to a worse disappointment, with a still more disastrous result. But there can be no question but France will want largely of our breadstuffs. Her own crop is again deficient, while the supply from the Black Sea cannot be made available to any great extent, and Spain can furnish but little. Already there are clearances hence for Louisiana, the old crop being exhausted and the new un-promising. This French demand, however, should be looked at calmly; it is no reason why prices be so much advanced. Our harvest is so large that, but for some outlet, wheat and flour must have gone down below a remunerating price. As it is, we look for yet lower rates, but the export trade will prevent the bottom of the market from falling out. We still think the early sales will be the best."

(For the Carolina Spartan.) TO MANY VOTERS. FELLOW CITIZENS: Had I have consulted my own inclinations, you would not have been troubled with this communication. But since it seems to be the inclination of many of my friends that I should have my name put in nomination as a candidate to represent you in the State Legislature, I have at length concluded to waive all feelings of a personal nature, and yield implicit obedience to the mandates of my numerous friends and the voters of the District in general. I do not think that any man ought to refuse to serve his district or State in any capacity whatever that it may be the desire of the people to assign him.

With the above remarks, I shall proceed at once to answer the several questions propounded by Many Voters, through the columns of the Carolina Spartan of the thirty-first ultimo. That you have the an honorable right of demanding (of those who ask your suffrage for public office) a dispassionate and unequivocal avowal of their opinions on all questions of State policy that are likely to be promulgated I cheerfully accord to you, and he who feels unwilling to admit this right is undeserving of your confidence.

The first question propounded is, Are you in favor of further appropriations (should they be asked) for the Blue Ridge Railroad?

I answer that I am not.

2. Are you in favor of giving the Election of Presidential Electors to the people?

I am.

3. Are you in favor of increasing the Jurisdiction of Magistrates?

I am in favor of such an increase, if the